THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-MARTHA-Signora Bo

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE CHARLATAN-M. J. Newton Gottbold.
Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Annie Severing. THIS EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Miss Kade Newton. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS-ICE
WITCH MATINEES.

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING -OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY; CATCHING ODVERNOR. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Lewi Baker, Mrs. W. Comerasi.

THERACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THES EVENING at S-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCEST. Programme varied every ovening. Seventy-EIFTH-AVE, OPERA HOUSE
THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sanda,
G. Henry, Dempeter, Grier and Hodgkins.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING—SIX YEARS AFTER, or THE TICKET-OF
LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE --Mr. G. L. For, Miss Fanny Henring.

Business Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

WORDS OF VITAL INTEREST.

Will the thousands who read columns of fivelous verhiage every day devote Acc minutes to the perusal of a few facts which concern home nearly? Our text is Health, and we will put our commentary into a nutshed. Weakers is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if ashers he strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerious. Seek strongth, therefore, Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksliver ranges from 80 to 93 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeabled and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorate as

is urgantly needed. What are the effects of this rate Vegetable Tonic?
Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect perionce into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health, they must use this great safeguard against dobilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to diseard all unmedicated, and impore stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing fonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy ses. They would, of dyspeptic pants relieved, of appetite restored, of shatered nerves restruing of headanes cared, of appetite restored, of shatered nerves restruing of headanes cared, of misamatic dissues beffled, of fever and sque cared, of liver complaints arrested, of host, privation and toil defied, of hope re-animated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of new restored. Such are the effects of

A CLEAR HEAD

VERRUITATE & CO.,

for the suce result of a Beitle of CONURREN WATER

before besakfest Cumus Bratogarges,

SHARPANS THE APPRETER For OBSERVAL DEBILITY AND DESPRESS. take

ENPIRE WATER

They purify, atrongthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidate to change of water and diet.

They are an antidate to change of water and diet.

They are not hyperpois and Constipation.

They care Liver Complaint and Nervous Headachs.

Draws's Planyarion Birthums have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melanchely and want of vital energy, than any mechatics the world has evil produced. They are particularly alguled to delicate femisies and persons of sedendary occupations. Observe the proprietor's private stamp over the cork of each hottle. If my dealer has not got its report to.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, indostrantal or the

all the latest finprovements and attachments; incompanants TRE mast ron Paking the Exceptio S. M. Co. No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

"te seem is stronger end less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch "—I "Judge's Report" at the "Liand Park Truit." Seed for the "Report" and excuples of Work containing took kinds of slikeless on the same place of goods. THE ARM AND LEG. by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.—
The best free to soldiers and low to officers and evillains. 1,000
Checkmidd. Philips.; Actorist. N.Y., 19 Green at., Boston. Avoid
framedomi indications of his painties. A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheumatism

Nouralisa Gout, Ascans, cured by Do Firtuan's functionarie Ran nor, Farnly regention, Reduced from Sill to \$2 per bytile; Agous Domas Barnes & Co. soul F. C. Wells & Co. signits. CAUTION! FORETHOUGHT!!—Have your Medicine guit up la Stormer's "Patent" Graduated Bottles, thereby obtains a choop and reliable graduated measure at Bone.

HAGERY BROS. Agents, N. Y.

AUUR.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts Bold by all Druggies. sld by all Druggists.

SECOND-HAND SAVES in large numbers, of our own ad albert make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALER and

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patest ALUR as Day Plasten Sarza. For sub-low. Marvin & Co. 265 Breadway and \$21 Chestuni-st., Phila. FOR WINDOW SHADES

Apply & G. Land J. B. Krite, No. 47 Braidway 100 LIGHTNING RODS \$10 each, with Points, In-THE ATNA NOISELESS LOCK STITCH SEWING.

MADURE - Manufactured by
PLANER, SEATHERDER & Co., No. 54 Bowsey, N. Y.

DR. DAMOWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TEUSS cure suptures without pain or inconvenience. Worstgases solicited. Cal HELMBOLD, No. 348 Broadway. MOT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Rostores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out, removes dandfruit, the finest flowing used. Sold by Ruestros. No. 10 After House, and druggiess.

SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITC For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-rance and. The Book Magnes to, No. 600 Grandway, Now York. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SOFFORTERS, &C.—MARSE & CO. TRAdical Cure Truss Office
and M. No. 7 Veneval. Lady attendant,
FLORENCE LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Boat
in the world.

Florence Sawiso-Machines Courses,
No. 303 Broad-way.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors an At Everpeal's, No. 302 Breadway, Wedding Cards CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, the best made: Sold

WHEREAR & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignetee, \$3 per desen; Duplicates, \$2.

THE REBEL BONDS.

one Etime of The S. F. Tribone. apon you and the telegraph, that the dispatch was false but she that no Robel bonds were now in the European

Now, Sir, until very recently, the cotton loan wa marketable at from £3 to £4 to the £400 on the London Stock Exchange, while in Holland the Confederate interasl loss was actively dealt in at from 3 to 4 cents to the

The bollof that any power again given to the Seccation at a would result to the payment of the Rebel debts, he one prevailed among the specialways in the Rebel bonds and I have no doubt the effect of the Randall Convention

Twinds to channes their price.

I whole to The Times a civil and remeasurant letter explaining lais, but it fook no notice of my letter. I regret to see Union men at foud. To quarrel among ourselves is to let the guile of the enemy prevail where their force was ineffective. Great cars, forbearance, and vigilance or still accessary, or all will have to be done over again. Nam Pork, Sept. 3, 1866.

MR. BEECHER'S DEFECTION.

BREECHER S DEFECTION.

Bre: Pormit me, a member of Piymouth Church and bemerly a warm admirer of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to thank you mean strongly and cordially for your able retiew of his letter, in this morning's TRIBUNK. We feel srushed and humiliated that our beloved paster should dous turn over to the enemy after he has educated us and leans of thousands, of Americans in a noble patrictism and in an earnest soif-danying love of liberty and justice for all. He has soved a groy that will not die, though the seed wheat itself shall perish.

Yours for impartial liberty.

Rev. Vyrk. Seef. 3, 1866.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

All business men seek investments that will pay The Political Campaign, now fairly inaugurated, is increasing the circulation of THE WERKLY TRIBUNE immensely, making it more than usually desirable as an advertising medium. Price. \$1 per line. No advertisement taken for less than \$5.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. The following letters tell their own story. Let

overy Union club do likewise:

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Please find inclosed \$30 for 100 copies "Tribune Cantagos." Send by American Express. Schenectady, marked "Union Republican Club." Make one package, as you have already sent 100 to same address.

Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. I. 1866. Electron Franchot. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Inclosed you will find my check for \$30 wherewith to pay for 100 copies of The Cantagon Tribunes. according to your forms. Please send them to the same address as before, "The Loyal Union Club, Coboes." If I can find readers for more papers you shall be advised at once and the money forwarded. The inclosed is one min's contribution, and he is in earnest to have peace, plenty, and asfort to person and property, political equality and liberty, throughout the country: our land cultivated, and our workshops at home; a most rigid economy practiced by the Government in every department, and such a tariff as shall restore specie payments and furnital our manufacturers with ample protection.

Yours truly, Huen Waite.

Cohoes, Aug. 29, 1866.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY PRIBUNE must be banded in To Day.

> NEWS OF THE DAY. SPECIAL NEWS.

The Presidential party have arrived at Cleveland. Most of them show signs of fatigue, and Mr. Johnson's voice is becoming somewhat husky. Gen. Grant, who is looked for and cheered more than anbody else, took refuge in the baggage ear, and did not make his appearance till Cleveland had been reached. It is stated he is unwell. This morning, early, the ten is continued. land had been reached. It is stated morning, early, the trip is continued.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Yesterday's news by the Atlantic Cable is not of special importance. According to Count Bismark, there is a good understanding between the Prussian Government and the Chambers on questions relating to internal administration; but the foreign policy of Prussia is the subject of greatest difficulty at present. Bismark is said to be exerting himself to bring about an alliance between Prussia. Austria and Russia. The Austrian army is being placed on a peace footing. A London paper states that England's only object in sending military resufferements to Canada is to meet the spirit displayed by the Canadians in defending the province against Fenian invasion. A solution of ing the province against Fenian invasion. A solution of the troublesome Roman question is expected to follow the cession of Venctia to Haly. A revolt of the Circassians has been suppressed by the Russians.

cossion of Venetia to Italy. A revolt of the Circassana has been suppressed by the Russians.

To day at 12 o'clock the annual meeting of the Fenian Congress will be held in Harmony Hail, Troy. It is expected that the Canadian disaster will be discussed, and that Gen, Sweener will give an official report of the expedition. A rumor has also been circulated that the dismussal of Gen. Sweeney will be called for, and some other military chieftain substituted in his stead.

Later accounts from Montana state that the injury done in that Territory by grasshoppers is not nearly so great as was first supposed, though great damage has been done. Potatoes and peas were not destroyed in the least.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

At Galona, Ill., the home of Gen. Grant, Gen. Logan addressed a large and enthusiastic audionce. In so doing, to said: "He know Gen. Grant well and intimately, and to know that all his hopes and sympathies were with the great loyal masses of the nation who had steed by the country during four years of civil war, and who now peopood to finish the work they had begun by establishing the Constitution on the true and lasting besis of justice and bloret to all man."

Harry Ward has been nominated by the Congressional Convention in Covington, Ky., to fill the unexpired term of Green Clay Smith, resigned. Throughout the war, Mr. Smith was a stanch Union man. For the Hd. District, the Hog. John P. Cook has been nominated; for the IVth District, John Welsh, and for the XXIVth District, the Hon. Wm. Montgomery.

CITY NEWS.

George H. Briggs, the defaulting paying-teller of the Nassan Bank, was examined yesterday before Justice Dowling. After some testimeny of an unimportant char-acter, he was remanded until Friday next.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

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STOCKS AND MARKETS.

and 1844. Government Stocks of all issues are lower, with less business. The recent advance has attracted a large amount of securities here for sale, and, the market is way firm under the circumstances. At the Second Board the market was acceedingly dail, and after the call there was nothing does, with the exception of Eriq, which, ca the improved quotations in London, sold in small lots at 73t. Money is abundant at 5°P cent to house in fair credit, with exceptions at \$ P cont. In commercial paper no change.

The members of the delegation to the Union Convention at Syracuse are requested to meet at the parlor of the Syracuse Monse this Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock.

On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found European Neres: Commercial Matters; Market Reports: Law Intelligence, and a number of items of in-

Our SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published to-day contains a large amount of interesting news from all parts of the world. The latest telegraphic dispatches by land-telegraph and sea-cable are published. In addition, the remarkable story of Falir Holt is continued.

TP The next number of our CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, published to-morrow, will possess many features of re-warkable interest. This edition of our paper is increasing with extraordinally rapidity. Those who wish to advertise should send in their notices at the carliest mo-

Our special account of the first day of the Loyal Southern Convention in Philadelphia is assurance that its success will far transcend that of any similar meeting since the close of the war. As we anticipated, the Southern delegates organized separately, and will be joined after they have transacted their formal business by the representatives of the North.

"The war settled the question as to who should govern the country," says The Post. Conceded: but

Gov. Ward of New-Jersey was yesterday elected Chairman of the National Union Executive Commit tee. Resolutions were adopted which virtually expel Mr. Raymond.

Elbridge Gerry, chosen by the Union League Club New-York a Delegate to the Loyal Southern Con vention in Philadelphia, is the only surviving son of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Boclaration of Inde-

"I feel that I can efford to do right, and so feeling -Somebody stuck this upon his shop-front last Wednesday. No doubt he meant it for a compliment, but the result shows that a man must be pretty cau tious who undertakes to compliment the President by moting his own language. The question rather foreibly suggests itself whether the President would "do right" if he "felt" that he could not "affore

Gen. Wade Hampton, in his late speech, complain that Mr. Docittle's Convention didn't pass resolu-tions commending the patriotism and valor of the Confederate soldiers. For once our sympathies are with the General. He knows, as well as we know, that the omission was occasioned merely by a lack of moral courage, and he naturally despises those who who let "I dare not wait upon I would, like the cat is the adage." They have been on pretty short rations down yonder for some time; and they naturally like something for diet which is either flesh, fish or fowl. But let them be patient! The tough old ladies who made up the Convention will day by day grow warmer and warmer. So much virtue canno expected to surrender in the twinkling of an eye.

We learn that a private arrangement has been effeeted between a veteran journalist and the Tammany

and divide the spoils. The veteran journalist wield- show of candor in letting out the Cabinet secrets the ticket as good as made already. Bit for appear- bespeak both for him and the President a most hosan eighth of the remainder, everything is lovely, and ance's sake, the meeting of the Convection might be dispensed with altogether.

Four members of the Texas Legislature have addressed a letter to Judge Hancock, whi is a candidate for the United States Senatorship, asking him whether if he should be elected, he would vote-

1. For the repeal of the Test Oath. 2. For the repeal of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

3. For the repeal of the Civil Rights bill. To all of which he answered affirmatively.

There is nothing like mutual admiration, a science which is cultivated pretty assiduously by the President and his Secretary of State. The latter gentle man at Trenton cried to the crowd: "You see before you the President of the United States. He has done his duty." When the caravan reached New-Brunswick, the President paid his debt of henor by saying that the Secretary of State had "done his duty. This is what we may call a most complimentary gorounder-a friendly duel of scratching and tickling. But we have no fault to find with these lollipop amenities. The man merely did his duty by his master, and the master by his man. Which is the master and which is the man? To the reader propounding this interrogatory, we can only reply in the words of the showman: "I nichever you please; you pays your money and you takes your choice."

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

The Times says of this nefarious business:

"THE THIMENE refers to The Times in terms which imply that it approves the action of the Mayor and Police in the New-Orioans massacre. Nothing could be more faise. Nothing could be more bruist or inhuman than their massacre of persons within the Convention and is the negre procession. They acted more like sayages than officers of the law, and if measures are not taken by the proper sutherities to hold them to the full measure of their responsibility, the administration of justice in New-Orienas will sink into contempt. Nor does the meeting of the Convention afford any justification for the mob which assailed it, or for the action of the Police in the measures taken for its suppression. One wrong never justifies another.

"The President's action is undeled the wrong never justifies." The Times says of this nefarious business:

ures taken for its suppression. One wrong never justifies another.

"The President's action is unduly denounced. The imperfect and conflicting reports which reached us at first of the whole transaction led to hasty conclusions which facts subsequently disclosed did not confirm, and prompted repeated in quiries from the President to Gen. Sheridan as to the actual state of affairs. His first impulse, naturally enough, was that the civil authorities must be sustained—that of the Mayor and police as well as of the State authorities. But he took no action until more fully informed, and then he instructed Gen. Sheridan to supersed both Mayor and police by the proclamation of martial law—and that is still continued. And it is still more flagrantly nujust to use this New Orleans riot as an evidence that the whole Southern people are unfit to be again admitted to representation on the floor of Congress." Comments by the Tribune.

Before discussing exhaustively the merits of a case o grave as this, we wish to have all accessible facts before the public. We ask The Times, therefore, to unite with us in urgently requesting the immediate publication of the official report of the Military Commission by which this bloody New-Orleans business has been searchingly investigated on the spot, and the testimony of all the actors, victims and witnesses taken and recorded. That report is now in Washington. The Times has been favored with what purports to be a synopsis of its contents. We want to read and print the report itself. Will The Times second our efforts to give it to the public? Then will The Times tell the public who-to the

best of its knowledge and belief-furnished the shamefully garbled copy of Gen. Sheridan's first dispatch to its Washington correspondent? Was not Andrew Johnson the responsible party? The Times has been made the medium of a most atrocious fraud. Through its columns, a scandalously mutilated, perverted dispatch has been palmed upon the public as complete and genuine. The Times owes to the public an exposure of the responsible author of this villainy. Will it vindicate its own integrity in the premises by stating by whom its correspondent was deceived? Do n't plead ignorance; for you either do know, or may know if you will.

We can discuss the President's responsibility, and every other feature of this revolting tragedy, to some purpose when we know all the facts. But if Andrew Johnson is the real author of the garbling to which Gen. Sheridan's dispatch was subjected somewhere between the War Office and The Times office, then his case has a very ugly look. Somebody felt guilty, or that dispatch would not have been so dealt with. Well said the peasant poet:

"There's none ever feared that the truth should be told But they whom the truth would indict."

ME HAMLIN'S LETTER. The letter of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin to Mr. Johnon, resigning the Collectorship of the Port of Boston, shows the finest sense of honor. No one doubted Mr. Hamlin's fidelity to the principles he profess during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and Mr. Johnson has long been aware that his policy had no more earnest opponent than the late Vice-President. Yet be never dreamed of removing him and for mere policy's sake would not have dared to centure upon such unpopular an act. Mr. Hamlin, therefore, might have remained in his office, and opposed Mr. Johnson with perfect impunity. But the statesman who had been the second officer of the Union during Mr. Lincoln's administration, who had presided over the United States Senate during the whole war, and who came near to being President now, could not endure even the risk of suspicion, and eemed to feel disgraced by holding office under a faithless Administration. All office-holders have reason for such feeling, and some may do right in resisting the effort to make the patronage of the Government a bribe to demoralize the country; but Mr. Hamlin was right. His letter is an eloquent rebuke to Andrew Johnson, and one which the country will rescho. In effect, he says to the President, "I gave all my influence to uphold the Union party, and I will not help you now to destroy it." - Abraham Lincoln's first Vice-President, in retiring from office, stands in noble contrast to the second, in his arduous efforts to secure

THE CONVENTION.

The support given by the distinguished Southern en in Philadelphia to the doctrine of Impartial Suffrage is in itself an argument which it is hard to answer. We are told that Northern anti-Slavery men do not understand the wants of the South, the condi tion of the freedmen, nor their wishes and ambitions. It is claimed that we do not begin to comprehend the eaults of giving them the right to vote. But, even if orthern men ware thus ignorant, it cannot be said that those born and educated in the South are unfit judge of the expediency as well as the right of Impartial Suffrage. Then, when we find the Union men of the South uncompromising in the declaration that Impartial Suffrage is the great and permanent security for national peace and prosperity, their testi-mony deserves to be accepted before the theories of Northern Copperheads, and the orguments of the late slaveholders, who still have an interest in the preservation of the spirit of Slavery. The country can well trust these Southern loyalist, many of whom have been slaveholders, when they declare that the best and surest way to maintain the Union is to equalize political power in the masses of the people. The opinions of the Convention will have no ordinary weight with the nation.

beit of a jolly and convivial description, will enable future historians to settle a question of personal responsibility. "When Mr. Johnson came into the Presidency, substantially says Mr. Seward, "he did nothing until I got well, and then he sent for me, managers in this city to take possession of the anti- came along, and Mr. Seward went out and cooled National movement of the Southern logalists.

Republican State Convention at Albany next week himself on the balcony. Mr. Seward makes a great ing half the Convention, and the Taumany leaders and, if he goes on at this rate, we may be fold who mutilated Gen. Sheridan's dispatch. We therefore pitable reception everywhere. May they go further, and fare better and better as they go.

A TRUE STRIKE.

The Journeymen Tailors of our City are at variance with their employers, whom they accuse of unduly reducing their wages from the War prices hitherto prevailing. Unacquainted with the facts, we do not pretend to say which party is in the right, but we have an earnest word for the journeymen which we trust they will heed. They say wisely that, while they re-serve the right to "strike," they will use it only in the last extremity. Then, we add, if you ever do strike," do not stop work and hang around the beer aloons, but go to work for yourselves. Organize a cooperative association, hire a spacious building, buy cloth, and advertise that you are ready to sell clothes or make up custom-work for cash as cheap as it can be sold by any one who pays fairly for material and labor, and ask all who are willing to live and let live to buy of you. Do not let other workingmen support you in idleness if they would, but ask them to let you earn a living by honest, useful work. Don't say you can't do this; for you can if you will. And, if you are fair workmen, and know how to select faithful salesmen and cashiers, with competent cutters, &c., you can thus realize every cent you earn-and that is all honest men should desire. KENTUCKY.

The vote of the party of Progress in this State for the last three years shows a healthy growth. Here are the aggregates:

-Yet we are badly beaten this year, because the late "Conservative" Legislature restored the Right of Suffrage to all the Rebels, who had forfeited it by treason, alike to the State and the Union, while the loval Blacks are still utterly denied it. The late election was carried by the dishanded Rebel soldiers, and candidates commended themselves to popular

favor by certificates from prominent Rebels that they had done their best for the Rebel cause. So, in spite of her terrible losses by casualties and disease in both the Union and Rebel armies, Kentucky has polled more rotes this year than ever before: as follows: Aggregate vote in 1260...... 145,067

AMERICAN SEWING-MACHINES. Free Trade must be desperately in want of facts

when The Evening Post bases nearly a column of abuse of Protection upon an advertising puff. It declares that the tariff is ruining American mechanics, and driving them to Europe in search of employment; and all this because sewing-machines are sold for \$14 in Paris of the same number that are sold here for \$100. It has betrayed an ignorance of this branch of manufacture, which is not surprising when we consider how much it has done to destroy all our manufactures by encouraging foreign competition in the home market. Fortunately, in this case, we know the true value of these cheap French machines, and the general condition of the business. As for the relative price, we may simply premise that it proves no more that a number 26 sewing-machine, selling for \$100 in America, is made in Paris for \$14, than that a number 7 pair of kid gloves costs \$3, while a number 7 woolen mitten can be bought for 3 cents. The Past is well aware that these cheap machines are far inferior to those made by American manufacturers, and, if it is not, we shall prove it. America still leads the world in the manufacture of sewing-machines, and in Paris and other places where the cheap imitations are made, many thousands of American machines are annually sold. Not only this, but they bring higher prices abroad than they do at home. Nearly one-half of the seroing-muchines made in the United States are sent abroad-a fact which we beg The Post to verify by inquiry of any well-known maker. The cheap foreign competition is hardly felt, and our foreign sales are steadily increasing. One company, which in 1861 sent abroad 7,000 machines annually, now sends 25,000, and these sewing-machines are purchased at prices considerably over \$100, in direct competition with the imitations at \$14. No American manufacturer of sewing-machines has removed to Paris: the advertiser quoted by The Post was formerly

an agent for an American Company, who is now,

with The Post's approval, seeking to injure American

industry by cheap imitations of American inventions.

These facts are sufficient to show how eagerly the Free Trade advocates grasp at straws to save their bouse from drowning. So far from the Tayiff driving American mechanics abroad, we have shown that under its protection the foreign sale of our goods argely increases, and they are preferred to the European the in Europe the sale of any manufactured article. mitations. Of course, we cannot expect to mon Other laws than those Congress has made affect the natter. French patents of America inventions are of no value, unless the article be manufactured by the patentee in France; and, therefore, when an American nanufacturer sends his goods to France for sale, the oreign manufacturer can with perfect impunity appropriate the invention. This is a system of Fr Trade very much like stealing. Thus, the chesp machines to which The Post refers, are cheap because the invention costs the maker nothing. It is not unusual for an American company to spend \$50,000 in perfecting a single machine, and \$70,000 were recently expended in developing a new invention. Beside, offices in every city are established for repairs, and for the instruction of the public; and these heavy items, with the prices paid to inventors, make the general expense of conducting the business fully equal to the mere cost of making the machines. None of these expenses are borne by the foreign imitator, who can therefore sell inferior goods at much lower prices. The Post has used one of the commonest of advertising tricks to deceive the public, but it can no longer claim even the excuse of ignorance. So great is the reputation of American sowing-muchines, that even the impunity with which European makers use all our inventions has no perceptible effect in decreasing the

Mr. T. Wood and Mr. Tweed are busy manipulating majority, whereof the plot is authentically reported The Johnson coalition will send a Democrat and a Republican to their State Convention from each of the country districts. So far, Democrate and ex Republicans will be equal in the Convention; but now omes the question of the overbalance of power, which Tweed & Co. are to turn in favor of Weed & Co. by the well-known means of a Tammany treaty. The Democratic delegation from the city are to be delivered punctually to T. W., thus establishing in the Convention a decided Weed majority. Those who do not know that Weed & Co. and Tweed & Co. are one and the same firm of political jobbers are not numerous enough to make their innocence alarming. How does it look, gentlemen Democrats, and now will it work?

The loyal Governors of the Pacific States, debarred from attending the Southern Convention, have united in congratulating its members and indorsing the Congressional plan of reconstruction. We believe there is not a single Governor of the Northern States, from Maine to Oregon-and all were elected upon the issue between treason and loyalty-who has not opposed and we fixed things." After this the serenaders Mr. Johnson's policy and given earnest support to the

POLITICAL

THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

EXPULSION OF MR. BAYMOND AND MR. SPERRY-GOV. WARD OF NEW-JERSEY BLECTED CHAIRMAN, AND MR. JOHN D. DEFREES SECRETARY.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866. The National Union Republican Executive Committee held a long session to-day, and transacted a vast amount

The place of N. D. Sperry, the Postmaster of New

Haven, was acclared vacant. H. H. Starkweather of Norwich, the postmaster who resigned his office under

Norwich, the postmaster who resigned his office under Johnson, was agreed upon as a substitute.

The place of H. J. Raymond has been declared vacant by a unanimous vote. The terms of the resolve accompanying the vote make it equivalent to expulsion.

The Committee have called upon the State Central Committee have called upon the State Central Committee of New-York to choose a substitute, failing which the Syracuse Convention may fill Mr. Raymond's vacaner. Gov. Marcus L. Ward of New-Jersey was elected Chairman of the Committee, and the Hon. John D. Defrees of Indiana Secretary.

The address to the people is being prepared, and will be ready in a day or so.

ready in a day or so.
ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA. Monday, Sept. 3, 1863.

Pursuant to the call issued from Washington, the National Union Committee met in this city to day. The following gentlemen were present: Gov. Marcus L. Ward, Naw-Jersey; S. A. Parvinnec, Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; H. W. Hoffman, Maryland; J. S. Fowler, Tennesses, John D. Defrees, Indiana; B. C. Cook, Illinois: Marsh Gittings, Michigan; S. Judd, Wisconsin; D. B. Stobs, Iowa; Thomas Simpson, Minnesota; A. W. Campbell, West Virginis: Gov. Emmands, Dakota; M. Starkweather, Connecticut; Gen. B. R. Cown, Ohio, A. B. Gardner, Vermont, and W. J. Cowing, Virginia.

therefore

Revolend, That upon proper recommendations said vacancies be
filled by appointment by this Committee.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, Gov. Marcus L.

Ward of New-fersey was unanimously elected permanent
Chairman of the Committee, and John D. Defrees of Indiana,

Secretary. oted that an address to the country will be issued

THE PRETENDED NATIONAL UNION EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen responded to the call of Mr. H. J. Raymond, the Chairman, yesterday at noon, and met in Room No. 20, at the Astor House: Lieut.-Gov. Claffin of Massachusetts; N. D. Sperry, Secretary of the Committee; Judge Bullitt of New-Orleans; Gov. Turner of Rhode Island, and J. B. Clarke of The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror. At about half-past 12 Mr. Raymond made his appearance, and a desultory conversation of a suggestive character was indulged in. The Chairman seemed to be in a quandary as to the expediency of calling the meeting to order, while Mr. Sperry was anxious that it should be done. After an undertoned discussion, which the reporter could not catch, Mr. Raymond called the General Com

mittee to order.

Mr. Sperry produced the minutes of the last meeting, which were resd and approved.

The roll was then called, from which it appeared that a Mr. Sperry said if the meeting was an illegal meeting, here had never been a legal one since the formation of the

Committee.

Here, again, a desultory conversation took place, in the course of which Judge Turner said he thought they had ourse of which Judge Turner said he thought they had better adjourn.

Mr. Sperry wanted them to do their business at once. They had teceived an irregular and informal call to meet in Philosophia.

Mr. Raymond—I do not recognize that call at all.

Mr. Sperry—There is nothing in the by-laws restricting us to a quorum.

A Gentleman—Usage establishes that.

Mr. Raymond—The reporters are present. Does any gentleman object I

entleman object to the Gov. Turner said that there could be no objection to the Gov. Turner said that there down he he of objects in the presence of reporters. He thought, however, they had much better adjourn in the absence of the quorum.

Mr. Sperry—I am opposed to an adjournment. I am not willing that the Committee should be reorganized in the way in which it has been proposed to be done in Philadelphia. If we should adjourn now we shall never have the Committee called together again. The meeting has

A gentleman said they could not legally meet without A gentleman said they could not legally meet without having a unjority of members.

Mr. Raymond thought they would meet under a regular call. There were many then the Committee would wish to know in reference to the funds, and many other things. He should retain in his custody everything that he had received belonging to the Committee, until he could deliver it as he had received it, in a regular, formal way. He thought that would make them answer the call. It was then agreed that the General Committee adjourn, to meet at such time as agreed upon by the Executive Committee. There being no other business, the Committee then adjourned.

NEW YORK STATE.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

Monroe County, First District, has appointed T. W. Holden, E. B. Strong and James Harris. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Congress and instructing dele gates to vote for the renomination of Gov. Fenton and Canal Commissioner B. F. Bruce. Rensselaer County, Second District, has appointed Dr.

Alson D. Hull, the Hon. M. F. White and the Hon. R. Brown, and Amos Briggs.

Chemung County, Elmira District, has appointed E. P. Brooks Luther Caldwell, and Jesse Owen. Chenango County, First District-B. Gage Borry, D. Herrington, E. S. Morgan.

Washington County, Second District—Henry T. Gaylord, Ralph Richards, H. M. Northup.

Chautauqua County, First District—Dr. F. B. Brower,
W. L. Sessions, A. F. Jennings.

Steuben County sends the following delegates: The

Hon. Harlo Hakes, the Hon. S. M. Alley, and the Hon. L. N. Rider. The Convention unanimously passed reso-lutions indersing Gov. Fenton and sustaining Congress. The Congressional delegates are for Ward.

Putnam County sends the following delegates: The Fun Stephen Baker, the Hon. E. A. Petton, and Isaac gs. Instructed for Gov. Fenton. Congressional delegates, Xth Congressional District: The Hon. Benjamin Basty, Franklin Hyatt, John Lawrence, and Samuel S. Davenport. DELEGATES FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY TO SYRACUSE.

The following gentlemen have been selected to represent this County in the Republican State Convention: let District—The Hon. James A. Bell, the Hon. C. Little-lid and W. R. Hanford.
I'll District—The Hon. N. D. Ferguson, Wesley Barr and Fred Emerson.

I'll District—The Hon. B. B. Biddlecom, James Johnson and F. W. Dewing.

Iffd District—The Hon R. B. Biddlecom, James Johnson and F. W. Deming.

All these delegates are understood to be in favor of the renomination of Gov. Fenton.

The County has chosen delegates favorable to the renomination of the Hon. A. H. Lafin to Congress from this district, and as he has the undivided support of Kerkimer, he will be the nomines. Of his election, by a uniorist of about 5.000, there is no doubt.

The loyal names of Northern New York, who are styled traitions by Analy Johnson, are more stricted up than I have ever known them to be, and you may look out for a heavier. Republican vote than we have ever given. DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE AND PHILADELPHIA.

The following-named members of Continental delegates to represent the above Council at the Mass Confer-tion of the Union League, to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1866: Wm. Barnes, Daniel Simmons, Jr., Wm. Werfel-man, Wm. Smith, R. V. Mackey. And the following to repre-

DELEGATES TO THE SYRACUSE, CONGRESSIONAL AND LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The following are the delegates from Schenectady County to the Syracuse Convention: Charles G. Ellis, Major Ralph Van Brunt, Harmon Van Vlyck. Delegates to the Congressional Convention: that of the Congressional Convention: the Hon. P. Franchett, Capt. A. A. Garner. Delegates to the Philadelphia Loyal Southern Convention: John L. Hill, the Hon. John L. Sanders. anders.

The Convention that appointed the above delegates

passed unanimously strong resolutions indersing the solicy of Congress, the administration of Gov. Fonton, and the ceurse pursued by Congressman Marvin. NOMINATION OF HON, LEWIS SELVE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna.

Boutparen, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The Hou, Lowis Selye was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District this afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA. Col. Frank Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Com

mittee, announces that arrangements have been made, and eminent speakers secured, for holding meetings of the friends of Geary and the Union at the following times

and places, viz:
Sept. 4. Bedford, Bedford County; Kittanning, Armstrong
County; Towanda, Bradford County.
Sept. 5. Clarion Cintion County.
Sept. 10. Franklin, Venance County.
Sept. 11. Beaver, Beaver County.

Sept. 12, Eric, Éric County, Newcastle, Lawrence County, West Newton, Westmoreland County, Sept. 13, Uniontown, Fayette County, Warren, Warrow County, Bept. 14, Brownsville, Fayette County, Meadrille, Crawfort Sept. 15, Oll City. Vouango County; Waynesburg, Grooms

Sept 24, Indians, Indians County. Sept. 26, Brookville, Jefferson County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DOYLESTOWN. Penn., Satarday, Sept. I. 1806.

Henry-P. Ross was nominated for Congress in the Fifth
Pennsylvania District by the Domocrate, and Calob M.
Taylor by the Ropublicans.

Taylor by the Ropublicans.

Radden Penn. Saturday Sept. 1. 1866.

David A. Sinsola was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republican County Convention.

John Welsh has been nominated in the Fourth District by the Johnson Republicans in opposition to Judge Kelley.

The Hon. William Montgomery is the Danodastic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District.

State Central Committee.—The Chairman of the Union republican State Convention, Benjamin J. Burton, say, as announced the following-named gentlemen as the State Central Committee:
New-Castle County-John H. Adama, Dr. Robert M Cabe,
James B. Henry.
Kent County-Dr. Isaac-Jump, Nunns H. Coverdale, Hiram.
W. McColley.

Sussex County-Jacob Moore, Isaac J. Jebkins, Simoon Pennewell,

At the State election to-day there are to be elected: At the State election to-day there are to be elected:
A Governor, three Members of Congress, and Members of
the Englishaure. Upon the Legislature to be elected will devoive the duty of choosing two United States Senators in place
of Messra. Selomon Foot and Jacob Colimano.
The candidates to be voted for are: For Governor—Faul
Dillingham, Republican, and Charles N. Davapport, Democrat.
For Members of Congress. First District—Fredbrick E.
Woodbridge, Rep., Samuel Walls, Dem. Second District—
Luke Polistri, Esp., Charles M. Chase, Dem. Third District—
Portus Baxter and Romeo H. Hoyt, Reps., and Waldo Brigsem Dem.

At the election in 1865 Gov. Dillingham's majority over Davesport was 18,729.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE DELEGATION TO PHILADELPHIA. Paovidasca. September 1, 1895.

Most of the delegates from this Scate to the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists have gone. Letters cordially approving and sympathizing with the movement, and regretting inability to attend, have been received from the Rev. Dr. Sears. President of Brown University, the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, the Hon. J. J. Reynolds and Wm. Benney.

CARD PROM EX-GOV. SMITH. Ex-Gov. Smith sends to the State Committee the fol

lowing letter:

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Aug. 31, 1866.

Sir. Your note of the 28th was received year-order. Be lieving that delegates to any general convention should be chosen by the people at meetings called for that purpose, and not by a committee who were chosen for other curposes, and for other reasons satisfactory to myself, I respectfully decline serving as a delegate in the Convention to be hotten in Philadelphia on the 3d proximo. Truly.

Jas. Y. Smith.

ADDRESS OF GEN. LOGAN AND THE HON. B. B. WASH BURNS AT GALENA. Special Dispatch to the N. T. Tribune.
GALENA. Ill., Monday, Sept. 3, 1865.

At Galens, on Saturday, Gen. Logan spoke to a vory large audience for 21 hours. The Hon, E. B. Washburns presided. A paragraph in the address, referring to Gen. Grant, is understood to be so literally by authority, and is so satisfactory to loyal men at this moment, that I quote it

Grant, is understood to all this moment, that I quote it in full:

"Gen. Logan was received with test and prolonged applane. He said he was gratified in meeting so many of the true and loyal men of Galena and Jo Davier County. He ramentered that it was Galena that hal given to the country that distinguished soldier and patrint. Gen. U. S. Grant, and that this was this home, and it was by his friends and neighbors be now spoke. He had fought under his bannar in the field, he expected to fight under it in civil life. He could say he knew Gen. Grant well and intimately, and he knew that all his hopes and sympathles were with the great loyal masses of the nation who had stood by the country forting four rears of givil war, and who how proposed to finish the work they had began be establishing the Constitution on the true and hasting basis of and who how probled to hold the work they had begun by establishing the Constitution on the true and lasting basis of justice and liberty to all men."

For the sake of emphony and perspicuity, Demo-Johnson has been changed to Demi-Johnson party: the latter being more expressive and truthful as a name for the new political compound.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune
CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. I, 1865.

A Stata Convention of Illinois soldiers is to be held at
Bloomington on the 19th of September, for the purpose of
electing delegates to send to the Soldiers' National Convention at Pittsburgh.

The Hon. John S. Thompson is the candidate in the

Fourth District, nominated by a joint convocation of Democrats and Johnson Conservatives.

WELL-SE STATE TOWA. Merica derical with \$1

GOFESTOR STONE STUMPING THE STATE.

Scholal Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribund.

From Iowa all political advices are stirring. Governor to the state of t

A large meeting was held at Athens, Ohio, August 30, at which don. W. H. Gibson, ex-Gevernor Denison, and Col. Stokes were the principal speakers.

General Durkin Ward has been nominated for Congress

MISSOURI.

by the Democrats of Hamilton County

Col. James O. Brodhead is the Conservative candidate of Congress in the Second District. He was formerly United States District Attorney and Provest-Marshall

KENTUCKY. The Convention in Covington nomins, A Harry Ward for Congress, to fiff the unappired term of Green Clay Smith, resigned. The voic stool. For Ward, 130: Chambers, 75, 1900s, 52. Me. Ward has been a delermined Union man throughout the War, and in 1861 commanded one of the Home Guard Companies.

PROPOSED JOHNSON RATIFICATION MEETING.

In answer to a call signed by H. J. Dix, H. J. Ray

In abswer to a call signod by H. J. Der, H. J. Raymond, S. J. Tildes and Chas. P. Dain, same score delegates to the late Philadelphia Convention met in one of the pariors of the Malson Dorce last evening. The call was made in response to a letter addressed to the signors of the coll, suggesting the propriety of holding a grand mass meaning in the City of New York to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. This letter was alighed by J. P. Hodman, W. H. Aspinwall, J. W. Allsop, James Brown, A. Hofman, W. H. Aspinwall, J. W. Allsop, James Brown, A. R. Wesmore, J. Storkes, H. A. Smythe, G. G. Birmard, J. Wateman, M. T. Broman, C. A. Lillouthal and 1,000 others, The mosting was called the Torder, saidthe Hone S. J. Theim chosen Chuirman, and W. W. Jowit, Secretary, Mr. Ketcham read sheletter-schemet to, and stated that it was the wish style of the signers that no party line should be given to the proposed meeting. It should realise be the proposed meeting. It should realise be the proposed meeting, it should realise be the proposed meeting. It should realise of the proposed meeting, and the state of the proposed meeting, and the tast conferred with forest union of the States. Judge Daly said he had conferred with including members of the Capitalism of the meeting should mit parties of a partiesm obserable. He thought that the meeting should be distinguished rather for the more of the search place for meeting than Union square, and that if should realise the conference of the search of the search of the search of the meetings that could be hold. He surved that a Committee of circulated would have a botter offset than all the meetings that could be hold. He surved that a Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Rithard Schull dimented from the views of the gentlemma, and which Schull dimented from the views of the gentlemma, and which the demonstrative in the way of disseroks booffree, brass bands. Arrangements. Me. Editacht Schmil diamented from the views of the gentleman, and which the demonstration to be acformonastrative in the way of through the demonstration to be a few monastrative in the way of through the fact, as possible. Judge Bairy motion was then carried, &c., as possible. Judge Bairy motion was then carried, Mr. Ketcham then surgested that as the time of holding the meeting by peteral consent and already been agreed upon the Committee was last musted that the meeting be held on the 17th inst., the day on which Washington salized his same to the Committee was last must have a salized by same to the Constitution of the United States.

The Chair then amnounced that he was of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States.

The Chair then amnounced that he was of the opinion that the Constitution of when the Constitution of the C

GEN. HARVEY BROWN. In poticing in our paper of the 30th inst, the promotion of Gen. Harvey Brawn, we erred in stating that he

was dismissed the service after the riots in this city is 1863, and that he is now reinstated. This is not so. He was then relieved from command and placed on the ratired list. The Secretary of War, as we are informed, is now satisfied that he was then wronged, and he has, there fore, now caused him to receive the appointment of Major-General by breyet in the United States Army, "for distinguished services in the superession of the riots in Now-

York City in 1863."